NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

ANOTHER LONG DEBATE. THE IBISH MEMBERS OPPOSING STUBBORNLY THE COERCION BILL-THE HOUSE IN SESSION ALL NIGHT-MR. GLADSTONE'S ATTACK ON MR. MC-

The debate on the Irish Coercion bill was resumed in the British Parliament last night, and at an early hour this morning the House was still in session, Mr. Gladstone having refused to adjourn the debate. Two London Liberal journals condemn the proposed coercive measures. Details of the noteworthy debate which Mr. McCarthy's amendment caused are given in the letter appended.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE. IRISH AFFAIRS DEEMED TIRESOME-THE GOVERN-MENT PRESSING THE COERCION BILL.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. In the House of Commous to-day Premier Gladtone, replying to Mr. Baxter (Laberal), member for Montrose District, said the dissatisfaction existing in Great Britain at the exclusive occupation of the House with Irish affairs had not escaped the attention of the Government who would eventually propose such steps as they may think advisable.

Mr. Gladstone declared that the debate on the second reading of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland should begin the day fot-

lowing the first reading, which he certainly expects at this sitting.

Mr. Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, said the Government has no knowledge, official or other, as to how the jurors were divided in the State trial at Dublin, and has no intention to order a new trial of

ANOTHER ALL NIGHT SESSION. LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1881.

In the House of Commons last night debate on ilr. Forster's bill was resumed.

Mr. Lewis, Moderate Conservative member for Londonderry, strenuously supported the measure. Charles Russell, Liberal member for Dundalk, and Alexander Sullivan, Home Rule member for Meath,

3:30 a. m.—The House is still in session. The Irish members having declined to allow a fivision on the motion for the intrduction of Mr. Forster's bill last night, it was arranged that the House sit continuously until the bill is read the first time. The supporters of the bill will be divided into relays, and the debate will be continued until all the Home Rule members have exhausted their right to speak. Mr. Gladstone was in the House and opposed an adjournment at 1 this morning.

A steward of Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P., has been A steward of Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P., has been fired at near Westport, but was not hurt.

John Redmond has been elected a member of Parliament without opposition for Now Ross, in the place of Mr. Foley (Nationalist and Home Ruler) resigned. Mr. Redmond, in his electoral address, decribed himself as a member of the Land League and the determined enemy of British rule in Ireland. It has been stated that his election was not opposed, because no one was willing to take the risk of nominating another landidate.

randidate.

The Daily News and The Pail Mall Pazette disapprove of the sweeping name of the bill for the protection of ife and property in Ireland, especially the provision riving it retrospective action.

The Fenian proclamation has been placarded in initial and Oldham.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE.

THE HOUSE AND THE PEOPLE IMPATIENT AT THE CONTINUANCE OF OBSTRUCTION-MR, GLADSTONE PROVOK+D INTO A POWERFUL SPRECH-PARNELL DECLARES FOR THE REPEAL OF THE UNION,

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBLINE.] as that of last night and the Irish question will be likely to reach a crisis. Thus far the main question has been how long the torbearance of the House of Commons will endure. It has been often tried. It has never before advanced by such leaps and bounds to the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The credit of this improved activity of the legisla tive conscience is due indirectly to Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, and directly to Mr. Gladstone; perhaps, also, in some measure, to that long-suffering saint, Sir Stafford Northcote. The same thing may be said of public opinion outside the House. It is a case where the public and the House react one upon the other; and in each case beneficially. A spark of honest indignation inside the House kindles a flame outside, by the light of which some things are seen more clearly than before; and this clearer vision gives rise to a wholesome anger, which, spreading through the constituencies, comes back their representatives.

From the first day of the session, and before the first day, it has been obvious that the centre of interest in Irish matters was to be transferred from freland itself to the House to which Ireland still condescends to send delegates. During all last week people forgot that State trials were going on in Dublin and remembered only the debate on the Parnell amendment. The length to which that lebate was spun out was against all precedent; and it was watched with steadily growing impatience. It came to an end, and the House by something like eight to one rejected the amendwent and affirmed the principle of coercion which the amendment was intended to deny. The Irishmen had full swing; said what they wanted to say, and at such length as seemed to them good. I say the Irishmen; but when the division list comes to be analyzed, it turns out that one less than half the whole number of Irish representatives supported Mr. Parnell's protest; and that the constituents of this minority are a good many less than half the whole voting population of Ireland. People who lo not follow the details of Parliamentary business slosely, and who have not yet grasped the full meaning of obstruction, thought that with the vote the debate must naturally come to an end. They were to be undeceived last night; and undeceived to a way likely long to be remembered.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's an endment had been on the paper, I need hardly say, from the beginning. It was known in the House that the Irishmen meant to debate it; so that it is not to be inferred from the unprepared state of the public mind outside that any move in the nature of a surprise is to be unputed to Mr. McCarthy, who is quite incapable of loing or attempting any dishonorable thing. His proposed addition to the address consisted of a numble prayer to her Majesty to refrain from ed addition to the address consisted of a using the Naval, Military, and Constabulary forces of the Crown in enforcing ejectments for nonpaynent of rent in Ireland, until the measures proposed to be submitted to her Majesty with regard the ownership of land in Ireland had been desided upon by Parliament. And this thesis Mr. McCarthy supported in a carefully prepared speech of considerable literary merit, infused with the asual proportion of what, for want of a more expressive phrase, I must call sentimental polities; a variety of which the Irish members have an uncontested monopoly. The speech wound up with an appeal to Mr. Gladstone which brought the Prime Minister to his feet with a speech which may be ranked among the shortest and among the most powerful of his efforts in debate. He said :

What is Mr. McCarthy's appeal? It is an arpeal for What is Mr. McCarthy's appeal? It is an arpeal for the introduction of a measure for reforming the land laws of Ireland. But what is it which prevents us from introducing and proceeding with that measure? It is such smendments as Mr. McCarthy offers to the address and such speeches as he has just made, it is the renewal, night, sterringly, of spontaneous debate aimed at no practical conclusion, capable of answering no meetly object whatever, uapable of causing in the people of this island rather strong feelings of a kind I as not wish to encourage, with regard to the singular method in which now the proceedings of this House are sonducted; capable of promoting the continued existence of great evils and of retarding the application of remedies to Ireland, and in utter contradiction, so far as their practical effect is concerned, to the appeal made by the honorable gentieman, because the measure he exerts us to produce he does his best, by the course he

A PROTEST AGAINST INNOVATION.

respectful-the respect being for the House in general. "If," he added, "the general practice of bringing the debate on the Address to a conclusion as rapidly as possible is to be broken in upon, if the speech from the Threne itself, instead of being a onvenient, decorous, dignified method of meeting between the Sovereign and the People, and of mitiating the business of the session, in every intimation it contains, is to be made the subject of lengthened and renewed debate and of diversified amendments, that speech will become no better than a public nuisance, and it will be for the advantage of the country that it should be wholly discontinued." By this time the House was husbed and excited. Never before had language of this sort been heard from Mr. Gladstone. With a manner and diction which grew more weighty at every sentence, he reiterated his condemnation of the processes to

which Irish members were resorting:

I must express a hope that, although the honorable gentleman made a lengthened address, and although he has thought it necessary to illustrate this great Irish criats by reference to the law of copyright and other matters which I must confess would better have borne delay than the task we have in hand, yet I must express a hope that this debate is approaching, and rapidly approaching, its conclusion. This is not a mere debating assembly; it is an deliberative assembly; it is an assembly which reasons in order to conclude and to act, and the House has the right to expect from its members that, his stead of preventing it fulfilling this function, they shall assist those who are charged with the conduct of the business of the House in endeavoring to discose of that grave and complicated task with all the dispatch which the difficulty and gravity of the matter may admit of.

Then passing to the terms of the amendment itself. which Irish members were resorting:

Then passing to the terms of the amendment itself, ment that they should not execute the law, for the enforcement of which Government exists:

ment that they should not execute the law, for the enforcement of which Government exists:

I greatly doubt, sir, whether you or any of your predecessors ever put a motion more extraordinary—a proposal that the Executive Government shall eystenatically refrain from the 'recution of the law for the enforcement of a civil obligation, and that, a proposal made by the honorable gentleman, not is the character, distinct and independent, of a writer of books, but as a member of the House of Commons; and he proposes that this House and the Crown should exercise the power of suspending the law, and that the House of Lards should be the only part of the Legislature not involved in the folly and criminality of the proceeding.

More than that, though admitting that the smallerds of whom he knows most—those of the county which he represents—are for the most part considerate, kind and generous men, and though not asserting that the tenants are disabled by poverty from payment, he asks us to suspend the law which enables those landlords to recover debts admittedly due them by men admittedly able to pay. And more than that, the henorable gentleman, therefore, without asserting the slightest injustice, comes down to the House of Commons and asks us. I must say—though a an sorry to use the word—he asks us to usual the Throne Loud and continued cheering by carrying to the foot of the Throne a proposal that the Queen—aworn at her coronation to maintain and execute the law of the land, in obedience to this extraordinary preposition. He cannot suppose that the House can have any hesitation in rejecting such a proposal that the cannot suppose that the House a proposal that the room arbitrary will, refuse to excute the law of the land, in obedience to this extraordinary preposition. He cannot suppose that the House can have any hesitation in rejecting such a proposal that the own arbitrary will, refuse to excute the law of the land, in obedience to this extraordinary preposition. He cannot suppose that the House can have any hesitati

this speech came from every quarter of the House, the Irish quarter excepted, and when Mr. G adstone sat down, there was a feeling that a new departure had been taken. He had not spoken as the leader of a party, still less as the opponent of the just claims of Ireland. He had spoken as the First Minister of the Crown; as the one man above all others responsible for the government of this country, and meaning that it shall be governed in accordance with the traditions and laws of a great nation; meaning to let it be understood, further, that neither the authority nor the dignity of Parliament should be handed over to the keeping of a faction which proclaims its contempt for both. PARNELL BECOMES DEFIANT.

Mr. Parnell himself, whose varnish of coolness but skims over a hot temper, felt that a crisis had come; that his challenge had been taken up, and that he might as well drop the mask which he has worn since the beginning of the session. To hear this Irish leader of late you would suppose he was the most dreorous of mankind, and that nothing could be so far from his purpose as to promote sedition in Ireland or encourage obstruction in the House of Commons. He rose now in a white heat, and began by denouncing Mr. Gladstone as unjust and ungenerous in making charges against Irish members struggling as they were against great odds. That line has been taken before. An Irishman who has been making dilatory motions for fourand-twenty hours is alw ance that he has no wish to obstruct the business of the House. What was new to-night was the defiant announcement that the real purpose of this agitation was revolution-new, that is, to the House of Commons. Over and over again has Mr. Parnell been asked to explain the discrepancy between such haraugues as those of Waterferd and such speeches as he delivers in the House itself. He explained it now. It was a misapprehension to suppose he wished to "disintegrate the Empire," though he would admit he had said so. But he had said other things at the same time, and what he now said was this, which shall be given in his own words, though they are many. Beginning with the avowal that they meant to abolish both the laudlord and his interest in the land, he proceeded:

If, then, they could abolish Irish landlords and the numerous and powerful classes who depended on them for their living, there would remain no class in Ireland who were interested in the maintenance of English Government there; and they would in a natural and peaceful way, without any violent revolution, in his opinion, and without any force of arms, have a union of all classes in Ireland and obtain the restoration of their legislative independence. When he said this, he wished also to say, what perhaps he ought not to say in that House, and what he certainly should not venture to say at a public meeting in Ireland. He wished to say he believed it would be the Guy of every Frishman, if circumstances should so come about that a fair chance presented Itaelf of obtaining the freedom of his country, to do that which the people of every country were proud to do for their own land—to shed his blood. He believed it would be criminal to plungs the frish people into an unequal and useless struggle. He had never gone beyond the lines of constitutional agitation. He believed that if they could bolish the divisions which existed between classes in Ireland they woulk obtain by peaceable and constitutional agitation the right of make their own laws; and under a system of constautional government, such as prevailed in this country, he believed the right to make their own laws would be practicable, that they would remain friends with England, and that, as Graffan used to say, there would be the link of the Crown between England and Ireland. If, then, they could abolish Irish landlords and the m

I need not stop to emark on what the "link of the Crown between England and Ireland" would be, or would be worth when other links had been snapped, or how long Mr. Parnell would tolerate such a bond when all others had been sundered, The impression this declaration made on the House was sufficiently stated by Sir Stafford Northcote, who rose as leader of the opposition to express his surprise that the Government had not instantly taken notice of the terms and manner of Mr. Par-

He has speach.

He has speach as if he were an equal power addressing the power of the Crown and the Parliament, as if he were—for anything I know he may claim to be—supreme over the organization which is now the virtual ruler of a portion at least of Ireland. He speaks of what he considers to be right and fair and just—of what the parliculars are in which the law of this country ought to be obeyed, and what are the portions of it which ought not to be obeyed; and he toid us, in the frankest possible manner, that his intentions in all these proceedings have been such as we know have been avowed on other occasions—that they have been directed, not for the redress of particular grievances or inequalities in the land laws of Ireland, but to the destruction of a great element of British power in that country and to the ultimate separation of the Legislature.

Perhans it was, on the whole, better that it should nell's speech.

Perhaps it was, on the whole, better that it should be left to the leader of the Conservatives to emphasize the character of Mr. Parnell's speech. It drew from Sir Stafford what nothing had yet drawn from from Sir Stafford what nothing had yet drawn from him in a form so explicit, a pledge that he and his associates would support the Government both against obstruction and sedition. The conjoint and concurrent declarations of Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote have, at any rate, made the main issue much clearer than it was before to the general English mind. Never before have I heard in private so many assertions of a readiness to deal with Irish so many assertions of a readiness to deal with Irish support the Mr. Stafford Northcote have I heard in private the private is many assertions of a readiness to deal with Irish support the Mr. Stafford Northcote have I heard in private the private is many assertions of a readiness to deal with Irish support the Art North Northcote have I heard in private the private is many assertions of a readiness to deal with Irish support the Government both against obstruction and sedition. The conjoint and selection was a weithy farmer in near here, committed suiced to the property in an error with the store.

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THE ANGLO-IRISH CONFLICT. stone pronounced a distinct protest; distinct but for all, whether the majority or the minority shall

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THOMAS CARLYLE DYING.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1891. The Pell Mall Gazette this afternoon said: We learn that Thomas Cariyle is believed to be slowly sinking. One of his most intimate friends saw him yes terday, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Carlyle recognized bin. He has passed a quiet night, out is very weak."
There are only faint hopes of Mr. Cariyle's recovery. He
has a complication of compisints.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1881. Mr. Carlyle passed an uneasy night. His general con lition is unchanged.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. Times says: "The report which M. de Lesseps will read to-day at the first constitutive meeting of the Panama Canal Company states that the subscriptions resulted in applications for 1,209,609 shares, of which suited in applications for 1,209,509 shares, of which France subscribed for 994,508 shares, Seventy engineers, superintendents and doctors have been sent to the Isthmus. Steam engines have been ordered which will permit of the employment of a number of day laborers not to exceed 8,000. The entire capital required amounts to 600,000,000 francs [about \$60,000,000] of which have been called up, the remainder to be covered by the issue of obligations."

AMERICAN APPROVAL ASSUMED.

Parts, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. Paris, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881.

The meeting of the Panama Canal Company to-day was largely attended. Stock to the amount of 317,000,000 francs [about \$63,400,000] was represented. The report of M. de Lesseps was read. It seeks to show that the Mearagian Canal is practically an imapossibility. It declares that a complete agreement has been arrived at with the United States in reaard to the Panama scheme, the only proviso being that the neutrality of the canal shall be assured. All the resolutions proposed were ununimously adopted. The next meeting will be neld on March 3, when the progress of the works will be considered.

A NEW CABLE ENTERPRISE. LOSDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1891. A prospectus has been issued in Paris of the

the last mails from New-York. The steamer Crescent City is overdue from New-York; she has not yet been eported. The United States steamer Wachusett is it reported. The United States steamer Wachusett is in port. The steamer Pitnan, running from Greytown to Lake Nicarague, burst her boder on the 24 lost, wallo going over the Machinen Rapids in the San Juan River. Among the persons killed were Dr. Argaello and Mr. Morgade, a merchant of Greytown, General Urteebo, Amir instrator of the Aduant, in Greytown, was severely scalded and otherwise injured.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881.

Mr. Childers, the Secretary of State for War, replying to questions, said that 2,504 officers and nen from India had already arrived in Natal, and that

night previous to the recent engagement between the Boers and Sir George Colley the Boers impressed into their service Business and Hottentots, and compelled them to fight. The Boer force is estimated at 5,000. The 921 and 834 Regiments landed here yesterday amid great entausiasm."

TURCO-GREEK MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. Greece having sent troops to the frontier, furkish transports are conveying 27,000 men from myrna to the Gulf of Volo as a precaution. A Greek quarters of the Army of Eastern Greece, and Santa faura that of Western Greece. The rumors that the Maura that of Western Greece. The rumors that the Greeks are fomenting the movement in Albania are entirely unfounded. The Greeks have no relations with the Northeastern districts of Albania, to which the insurrection is yet confined.

In Parliament toolay Sir Charles Dilke said the Government trusts that the negotiations now pending will lead to such united action of the Powers as shall effect a peaceable solution of the Greek question. He confirmed the news that Mr. Goschen, the Ambassador to Turkey, would start for Constantinople in a few days.

A COPYRIGHT CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

A meeting of the English committee of the nal Literary Association, William Blanchard Jerrold, the journalist, presiding, considered to-day a communication from the Board of Trade, addressed to Mr. Jerrold, in regard to a copyright convention with

Mr. Jerroid, in regain to a Copy of the United States.

Mr. Jerroid submitted a draft of the proposal fer an International Copyright Treaty, which the United States Government forwarded to the British Government, together with amendments to the draft suggested by the Coard of Trade. It was resolved that a conference of English authors and publishers be immediately summoned to express their opinion on the American proposal and British amendments.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1881.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersourg from General Skobeleff that he pursued the Tekke Turcomans as far as Arkabad, thirty-seven miles from Geok-Tepe. In Parliament to-day, the Marquis of Hart

CANADIAN INCIDENTS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 .- The local branch of he Irish Land League has forwarded \$1,000 to the parent society in Dublin The late Hon. Mr. Letellier had an insurance of \$50,000 on his life, all of which will had an insurance of \$50,000 on his life, all of which will go to his family The stock market was very strong and considerably higher to-day..... The workmen who were engaged at Battleford, in the Northwestern Territory, on public works for the Dominion Government last May, and who worked until November 15, are now almost in a state of starvation, about two months' pay being due them. Fears are entertained that unless their wages are paid at once the men may become desperate and do something rash.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 31. -Yesterday a German woman. a domestic in the family of Thomas Wilkins, at Westmin ster, saturated her clothes with kerosene, applied a match thereto, and was burned to death.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 31 .- The first State ball at the Government House of this season takes place on Wednes day evening, and promises to be a very grand affair. Seven hundred invitations have been issued.

INDIANA VISITORS AT MENTOR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31 .- Thirty citizens of Indiana, headed by Senator-elect Harrison, Congress-nen Lierce, Demotte, Steele, Pielle and W. G. Williams, visited General Garfield at Mentor to-day. On their sturn here they expressed themselves as delighted with their hours stay it General Gardina's house, and charmed with binself, but they say he gave them no initial tion of his Cabinet programme. The Hon. Benja-taln Harrison, as spokesman, informed General Garfield that the object of their visit was to acquaint him with the sentiment of Indiana, which was that the State ought to be represented in the Cabinet. General Gar-field repide courteously, expressing his appreciation of Indiana's worth and work, but he was non-committal on Pabinet matiers. Previous to solve to Mentor the party Cabinet matters. Previous to going to Mentor the party consulted with the view of presenting some one name to General Garfield, but no agreement was come to on that point, sithough it is understood that John C. New was the choice of the majority.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

AIBANY, Jun. 51.—William Arkins and John Bra'y quarrelled to-day about a dog, when Brady stabled Atkins tires times. Atkins may not recover. A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan 31.—The infant son
George W. Cutting, of Bockland, was burned to death
terday. His clothing came in contact with the stove.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEADLOCK. A VOTE FOR SENATOR TAKEN WHEN THERE WAS NO QUORUM-NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION-LEGIS-LATION EXPEDED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 HARRI-BURG, Jan. 31 .- There was a slim attendnce at to-day's joint Convention of the Legisla ture, and the farce of a ballot for United States senator was enacted without a quorum. Only 117 votes were cast, 8 less than the number neces 42, Grow 32, Wallace 37, Phillips and MacVeagh 2 each, and Baird and Hewitt 1 each. The memers are returning to the capital to-night, and it is expected that the friends of Oliver will make an effort to break the deadlock this week. A proposition has been made to cast an equal number of Grow and Oliver votes for Phillips, the latest "dark horse" on the Senatorial course, but the Grow men regard all such overtures with distrust, as intended to demoralize their advantally opposited forces. The Senatorial Eight has impeded all legislation.

The Senatorial Eight has impeded all legislation.

A month of the session has already gone by and thus far nothing has been done. This condition of affairs causes considerable dissatisfaction throughout the State, as several important matters are awaiting attention.

POLITICS IN MICHIGAN.

QUESTIONS FOR DECISION AT THE SPRING ELEC-TIONS—ASPIRANTS FOR CABINET AND CONGRES-ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 27 .- Now that the Senaterial election has been so happily disposed of by the choice of Mr. Conger as the successor of Senator Baldwin, notes of preparation begin to sound for Court and two Regents of the University are to be chosen. To nominate men to fill these offices for the term of eight years from January 1, 1882, a Republican State Convention has been called to assemble at Lansing Wednesday, February 23. The forthcoming assembly will be a large and imposing

one, consisting of 702 delegates. For Justice of the Supreme Court the nataes of Isaac Marston, the present incumbent, and the Hon, Daniel J. Arnold, who is at present one of the Circuit Judges of the State, have been mentioned. For University Represent Congressmen, of the City of Grand Rapids, and Dr. Charles C. Yemans, of Detroit, are most generally mentioned, and they will probably be

through the Legislature indicating the Ilon. John F. Bagley as the preference of the people of this State for a place in President Garfield's Cabinet. The attendance in the two houses was very thin when these resolutions were introduced, and little attention was paid to them. But since their adoption it has been discovered that they do not express the sentiments of the people on this subject, while it has been developed that Michigan has several other candidates for a place in the Cabinet. Prominent in this catalogue may be mentioned the Hon. Jay A. Hubbeil, member of Congress, the Hon. Henry A. Hubbeil, member of Congross, the Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, United States Semator; the Hon. James F. Joy, of Detroit, and the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, also of Detroit. Were the subject resubmitted to the Legislature to-day there is little doubt that the Hon. Jay A. Hubbell would be the man selected. In fact it would not be surprising to see the resolutions in favor of Mr. Begley resuinded and a memorial forwarded to President-elect Garfield declaring Mr. Hubbell to be the choice of the Legislature for a Cabinet nextion.

claring Mr. Hubbell to be the choice of the Legislature for a Cabinet position.

The term of the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry in the
United States Senate will expire March 4, 1883.
Aiready steps are being taken by some of the leading Michigan Republicans to enter that contest.
Mr. Ferry is now serving his second term, and
is a candidate for reelection. He will have for
contestants at the next Senatorial election the Hon.
Jay A. Hubbell, the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, and
ex-Governor Bagley, of Detroit. The contest bids
fair to be one of the most animating struggles ever
yet had in the State, as the candidates are all strong
men, and have hosts of admirers throughout the
State.

The Hon. David H. Jerome, the new Governor, so to the constitution of the old prohibitory clause stricken out by the Legislature of 1875 and by a vote of the people at the general election of 1876, which resulted as follows: For striking out, 60,630; against, 52,561. The present Legislature will no doubt resultant the question to the people to be 1881. But whether the people win resolven at clause to the constitution is somewhat problematical. For twenty-five years Michigan had a prohibitory clause in its constitution. The traffic is at present regulated by a stringent tax law which has present regulated by a stringent tax law which has present regulated by a stringent tax law which has greatly reduced the number of saloons from the old prohibition regime or free trade in liquor. There is much less dinking among the people under the beneficent fruits of the temperance agitation and blue ribbon clubs, which are doing more to educate the public mind against drunkenness than all the legislation that can be enacted.

Another question of great moment has yet to be acted on—the reapportionment of the State. As Congress, however, has not yet fixed upon the number of Congressmen, no action can be taken here on

Congress, however, has not yet fixed upon the number of Congressmen, no action can be taken here on the subject. It seems to be acknowledged generally that under all of the apportionment plans proposed at Washington, Michigan is to have at least ten Congressmen. For the Congressional vacancy, occasioned by the elevation of the Hon. Omar D. Conger to the Senate, there are a dozen or more Republican aspirants. Many predict that the coming man is the fron. John T. Rich, Speaker of the Legislature of 1879, and at present a State Senator. Mr. Rich was a strong candidate for the Republican Guiernatoral nomination last year, and is a stalwart Republican of the Chandler and Conger school.

DEMOCRATS SEEKING HARMONY.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN APPOINTS A COMMITTER TO CONFER WITH THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION.

The question of harmonizing the two rival organizations is at present the most important one before the Democrats of Kings County. There is much dissatisfaction with the methods used and re by the regular Democratic General Committee. The Central Democratic Committee was formed since the election of 1880, and already has associations in nearly all the wards of Brooklyn. Two weeks ago the General Committee appointed a committee of five to confer with the Central Association. The members of this committee are Judge McCue, State State Senator Murtha, Register Carroll, Jacob I. Bergen A special meeting of the Central Association was held

A special meeting of the Central Association was held last evening in Jefferson Hall, at Adams and Willoughby-sts., to consider the question of appointing a committee to confer with the one from the General Committee. William Marshail presided. The business of the meeting was presented by Assemblyman Sheridan, who read a communication from the chairman of the General Committee. J. T. Barnard moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the committee from the other bedy and report any proposed plan for harmony. A substitute limiting the work of the Conference Committee simply to meeting for consultation was offered by Mr. Barrett. In speaking upon this Thomas Kinsella said that he hoped that he one centemplated disbanding the Central Association. If a very few men, he said, could be removed to a more gential cilimate than this, no power could keep the Democratic party in Kings County apart twenty-four hours. If reorganization was needed, it should simply beto give each man one vote. There was dry rot in the party, and it should should be thoroughly cut out.

Patrick Keady favored delay in the matter. Anthony Barrett and ex Judge 8. D. Morris urged the passage of the resolution. Connect DeWitt opposed any conference. He said that there was one house on foot were to keep this over the party still. The people of Brooklyn would somer allow ithe deviit ost in Brooklyn than the old organization, with no change in dynasty, to remain, Celonel Horatio C. King urged the resolution, but opposed any union. After further discussion, a motion to lay the woole subject on the table, made by Mr. Winte, of the Eighth Ward, was lost. The vote was then taken on Mr. Barrett's motion to appoint the committee. It was carried by a vote of 64 to 36. E. Judge Morris moved that the committee have no power except to hear the proposition made to it. Mr. Kinsella opposed the tring of the hands of the committee will be appointed to-day.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS. last evening in Jefferson Hall, at Adams and Willough-

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

A renewal of the contest between the opposing factions of the Kings County Republican General Committee is looked for at the meeting to be held this evening. At the first meeting of the present committee in December, the contest over the courted of the committee in the choice of officers resulted in a victory for those

members for whom Fire Commissioner Jacob Worth is chief spokesman, John A. Nichols being made bresident But the defeated party, headed by ex-Sheriff Albert Dag-sett, did not abandon the field, and before the January meeting the Executive Committee composed of thirty-five members, was organized with Mr. Daggett as chairman. One of the eighteen votes necessary for this was that of W. J. Linton, of the town of New-Lots, over whose seat there is a contest. At the January meeting of the committee there was a struggle on one side bring up the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, which would unseat Mr. Linton, and on the other hand which would unseat Mr. Linton, and on the other hand to present the report of the action of the Executive Committee and couffirm Mr. Daggett's position as chairman. The question was raised whether or not the General Committee was a continuous body, and Chairman Nichols decided in the negative and was sustained on appeal. Then the Assembly rules were adopted. Under these Mr. Daggett presented the report of the action of the Executive Committee, and it was ruled out. The report unseating the New-Lots delegation was read, but by the Assembly rules a vote of two-thirds of the members is required to a question of seats. The Daggett men refused to vote, and the body was forced to adjourn.

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At a caucus held recently in the office of Commissionar Worth it was claimed that seventy-three votes could be secured in opposition to Mr. Daggett It was arranged to have every member present who could be depended upon, seventy votes making a majority of the body. The Daggett men, however, are not idle, and every possible effort has been made to get a majority. They claimed yesterday that it had been secured. It is probable that the first action at to-nicht's meeting will be the adoption of rules and by-laws by the committee, a sub-committee to prepare them having been appointed at the last meeting. The membres being nearly all unfamiliar with the Assembly rules, great confusion arose at the last meeting.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

THE PROPELLER ST. ALBANS FOUNDERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN-THE PASSENGERS SAVED IN THE BOATS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31 .- At 8 o'clock this morning, while a driving northwest snow-storm was ar out on the lake. The alarm was given, and soon the shore was lined with people ready to give assistance t the boats, which were making for land. At 9 o'clock the first boar, containing four men, reached the outer break-water, near the Northwestern depot, and safely landed. From the seamen it was learned that the boats belonged to the propeller St. Albans, of the Northern Transit Company, which left here yesterday morning to cross the lake. When twelves miles out she was discovered to be leaking-badly from a hole in the port bow, which appeared to have been cut by constant friction with the lee. Men were immediately put to work on the leak, and the cargo forward was thrown overboard to lighten her up, but the water continued to gain, and in half an hour from the discovery of the leak the fires were out, and within two hours the captain ordered the small boats out and decided to abandon the fast-sinking propeller. Her crew numbered twenty, and there were five passencers, of whom four were women. These twenty-is per as were distributed into four boats, which left the St. Albans at 1:20 o'cleck yesterday afternoon. She was the just ready to founder. The four boats kept well together and worked shoreward all night, arriving as already described. Taree of the boats have landed, and the fourth is yet out, but will doubtless be safely beached. Two of the crew were badly frozen. first bon', containing four men, reached the outer break

A TOWN WASHED TO SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 .- A dispatch from Santa Cruz says: Camp Capitola, on Soquel Creek, four miles from Santa Cruz, was washed out to sea by the mines from cadia Cruz, wis wissed out to sea by the rain storm, only four houses of the town being left. No lives were lost. The Oroville Railroad was submerged for a long distance. The damage cannot be ascertained until the water goes down. At Windsor, Sonoma County, thirteen inches of rain fell in seventy hours. Much damage was sustained by the people in that vicinity.

A BANK GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 31 .- The Morristown Savings Institution has decided to close up its affairs, and the Chancellor has authorized such action. attars, and the Chancellor has authorized such action. The assets are sufficient to pay depositors and leave a surplus. All deposits received after January I will be returned in full, with interest at 4 per cent. The bank will pay 50 per cent on February 15 and the balance as soon as possible, and distribute the net surplus among the depositors. The deposits amount to \$350,000. The bank has been in operation about fourteen years and has about 1,700 depositors.

A KING SEEKING SUBJECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 31 .- King Kalakaua states that the object of his trip is to visit Asiatic and European nations, in order to learn how to attract a desirable class of immigrants to his islands, to take the place of the natives, who seem doomed to extinction within a comparatively short time. The King does not favor Chinese immigration. He will go by the next steamer to Yokohama.

MANY OYSTERS DESTROYED.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Jan. 31.-Great destruction was caused yesterday to the oyster-beds in the tion was caused yesterday to the oyster-beds in the bay. The morning tide was exceedingly low, and the ovsters that protruded through the ice were frozen. It is estimated that over 5,000 bushels were frozen above the ice, while greater damage is supposed to have been done to the beds.

RESIGNING FROM THE BENCH.

Beston, Jan. 31 .- Associate-Justice Francis H. Dewey, of the Superior Court, to-day tendered his resignation. Ill health and declining years is the cause

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

WAR UPON LIQUOR DEALERS.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 31.—All the liquor dealers at this place have been indicted and a decided sensution is the result.

KILLED ON THE EVE OF MARRIAGE.

CINCINNATI, Jab. 31.—Hiram Seaver, while on his way to Tifflo, Ohio, to get a marriage itense, fell under railroad cars and was killed. He left a will making over a portion of his property to his betrothed.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A CHILD.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A CHILD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—J. W. Robinson, a negro who has been begging with a little garl, was arrested to-day on complaint by a colored woman from Cleveland, who claims that the child is here and that Robinson kidnameths.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Louis Grumme, a so manufacturer, of No. 405 North-ave., was found it morning hanging to a cross-beam in a small room in rear of his factory. Grumme was a German, abitinty-five years old. His business was profitable.

FAILURE IN THE CIGAR TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Weil, Kahn & Co., manufacturers of cigars in Main-st., made an assignment to-day, the bonl of the assignee being for \$100,000. The liabilities range from \$150,000 to \$200,000, mostly to New-York and New-Orleans creditors. The assets are estimated at \$150,000.

estimated at \$150,000.

"BUNKO" MEN INDICTED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The authorities seem to be determined to rid the city of the "bunko" men. Friday a special Grand Jury was impanelled, and indicated one Sherman, the financial backer of the gang, and one Burgs, the man who furnished the houses. The latter has been arrested, but the former is not yet found. The followers of the game, which has been played here very successfully, are taking alarm and are leaving the city.

MISS BERNHARDT AT CINCINNATI. MISS BERNHARDT AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Sarah Bernhardt made her first appearance in Cincinnati to-night at Pike's Opera House. The seats had nearly all been sold, but owing to very inclement weather the house was not very well filled. The play was Adricine, and was well received, but not with much enthusiasm till the last two acts. The general impression among Cincinnati playgoers seems to be that Miss Bernhardt as an actress is not the equal of others who have preceded her.

is not the equal of others who have preceded her.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A FAMILY.

CANEYVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Four miles east of this place, Friday hight, the house of Wiey Emery was discovered to be on the, and the neighbors, who went to the ais of the family of seven persons, found that they were inside, and either asliesp or murdered. No cry was heard and it was impossible to reach them, so that the sutire family was burned. Mr. Emery had a so that the sutire family was burned. Mr. Emery had a few days before sold some stock and had taken the money home. It is supposed that he and the family were murdered and that the house was set on fire to cover the crime.

A SWINDLE UPON NEWSPAPERS.

A SWINDLE UPON NEWSPAPERS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The discovery has just been made that undreds of newspapers throughout the country have been swindled. About January 26 these newspapers received an order purporting to be from Edwin Aiden, a reputable advertising agent of this city, to print six inclosed advertisements for two months. The order was generally accepted. Saturday Mr. Aiden was surprised to receive the bills from the newspapers. Some of the bills amounted to as much as \$100. This morning the coming in of the bills was increased ten-fold, and Mr. Aiden is greatly worried over the matter.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

STATE PRISON PROFITS.

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., Jan 31.—The earnings of the prison for January were, \$18,392 43; the expenditures, \$19,385 43; and the profits, \$2,008 99.

A BARK LAUNCHED.

BATH, Me., Jan. 31.—Messis, Goss & Sawyer today anesis, McKay & Dix, of New-York.

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILAD-LPHIA, Jan. 31.—He colmage executed at the United States M nt in this city during the month of January amounted to 4,245,889 pieces of the foad value of \$3,885,54. Of this sum there were 254,800 eagles, 501,520 half eagles, 500,000 silver ophars and 2,830,000 cents.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE COUNT. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS RELAXING THEIR DETERMI-NATION TO FORCE UPON REPUBLICANS OBNOX-

The Democrats in Congress have been shaken in their resolve to force the passage of the Morgan-Bicknell resolutions in regard to the electoral count, and were busy yesterday in arranging a plan of retreat from the untenable position they took for their party. Conferences of Democratic Senators and Representatives were held separately and a concurrent resolution upon the subject of counting the electoral votes was perfected for presentation to Congress.

DEMOCRATIC RETREAT.

ISPOSITION TO ABANDON THE MORGAN-BICKNELL RESOLUTIONS-CONFERENCES IN ORDER TO DE-TERMINE HOW TO EXTRICATE THE PARTY FROM ITS UNTENABLE POSITION-THE VOTE OF

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Ever since last Saturday

he Democrats in Congress have been busy hunting a "last ditch" so far in the rear of their late stand on the Electoral Count resolutions that there could be no danger of the Republicans driving them out of it. It became apparent last Thursday that a Democratic quorum of the House of Representatives could not be held together long enough to accomplish the passage of the resolutions. The only thing that remained to be done, therefore, was to contrive some expedient by which the party could extricate itself from the predicament into which it had fallen through the obstinacy and incapacity of Mr. Randall and the other Bourbon leaders. Yesterday a consultation of the leaders took place, and various lines of retreat were suggested and discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The conferences were renewed to-day, and embraced leading Democratic Senators and Representatives, but it is noticeable

A proposition made by Mr. Carlisle was agreed upon as a plan to be submitted to a caucus of Democratic Senators this evening. This plan was to adopt the following concurrent resolution:

that some men of as much prominence as Mr.

adopt the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the two houses shall assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next, February 9, 1881, at 12 o'clock, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforested who shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and together with a list of votes, be entered on the journal of the two houses.

Resolved, That, in relation to the votes of Georgia, if the counting or omitting to count them shall not change the result of the election, they shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner: Were the votes of Georgia to be counted the result would be, for —— for President of the United States, —— votes; if not counted, for —— for President of the United States; and in the same manner for Vice-President.

These resolutions are substantially the same as those

These resolutions are substantially the same as those dopted February 8, 1837, under which Martin Van Buren was declared President of the United States. At that time the vote of the State of Michigan was in dispute, but the inclusion or omission of the vote of that State would not have changed the result. Many of the best lawyers in Congress do not believe that the vote of Georgia should be counted this year, but the omission or inclusion of the vote of that State will not affect the result of the election. To such a proposition as that made by Mr. Carlisle the Republicans would, under the circumstances, hardly interpose any objection. The resolutions are as complete a surrender of the position taken by the Senate at the last session

tion taken by the Senate at the last session, and by the majority in the House last week, as Republicans could well insist upon at this juncture. Besides, as the Democratic leaders solemnly declared early this evening before the result of the caucus was reached, this was their very "last ditch," and further, under no circumstances, would they retreat.

Upon the Senate's adjournment this afternoon, the Democratic Senators assembled in caucus. After some discussion it was unanimously decided:

First—That the dominant majority in the Senate will not consent to the establishment of the precedent proposed by the Ingalls resolution, or of any similar regulations deviating from the long established practice of counting the electoral votes in joint convention of the two branches of Congress in the hall of the the two branches of Congress in the hall of the

deviating from the long established practice of counting the electoral votes in joint convention of the two branches of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Second—That the resolution now on the table of the Senate, declaring that the Vice-President has no constitutional authority to count the electoral votes, shall be called up at an early day (probably to-morrow) and pressed to passage at a continuous session running through the night if necessary.

Third—That the Select Committee on this subject shall report, and the majority in the Senate pass, as soon as practicable, (as a substitute for the ligalls resolution) a concurrent resolution providing in substance that the two houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, February 9; that lists of the electoral votes shall be made by two or more tellers on the part of the House, and one or more on the part of the Senate; that the totals for each Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidate (excepting the votes cast for the State of Georgia sevendays after the time prescribed by the Federal law) shall be handed to the President of the Senate, and that he, as the presiding officer of the joint convention, shall announced the results, in the same way in weich the results were announced under similar circumstances in the years 1819 and 1857 and 1869, when the electoral notes of the States of Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan were found to have been cast on days other than those fixed by the general law. The announcement, according to this proposed arrangement, would be the total for each candidate "if the votes of Georgia be counted," and "if the votes of Georgia be not counten," but it is to be provided in the concobrent resolution that this hypothetical declaration shall be supplemented by an announcement by the presiding officer that "in any event James A. Garfi

EX-ALDERMAN JACOBUS FOR MARSHAL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of John W. Jacobus for Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, in place of Louis F. Payn, whose term of office has ex-pired.

John Wesley Jacobus is one of the best known Republicans of the Ninth Ward. He is a native of this city, and is about thirty-seven years old. When a mere boy he enlisted in the Hawkins Zouaves, and served mere boy he enlisted in the Hawkins Zonaves, and served with credit during the years that the regiment was in the field. On its return he went into the trucking business for one or more prominent down-town firms, and has acquired a competence. In the fall of 1878 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was reelected the following year. Last fall he declined to be a candidate. He has been for several years a prominent member of the IXth Assembly District Republican Association, and for the last two years its president. He took an active part in the last political campaign.

LOCUSTS AND GRASSHOPPERS. HOW THE WORK OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMIS-SION MAY BE MADE PERMANENTLY USEFUL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan.31.—At a meeting of the Horti-cultural Society of the District of Columbia on flash Wednesday, Professor C. V.Riley, chief of the Entomological Commission, said, in answer to inquiries, that the so-called seventeen-year locust-more correctly known among entomologists as the seventeenyear cicada-will appear in large numbers next May, and June in certain portions of the country, and that a thirteen-year brood of the same insect will appear simultaneously in several portions of the

The publication of his remarks has given rise to serious appreheusions among farmers, especially, those in the West, that the grasshopper plague is to break out with renewed violence next summer. Professor Riley has written a letter in which he says that his remarks had reference to an insect which has no power of devouring vegetation and does intary only by rasping twigs of fruit and forest